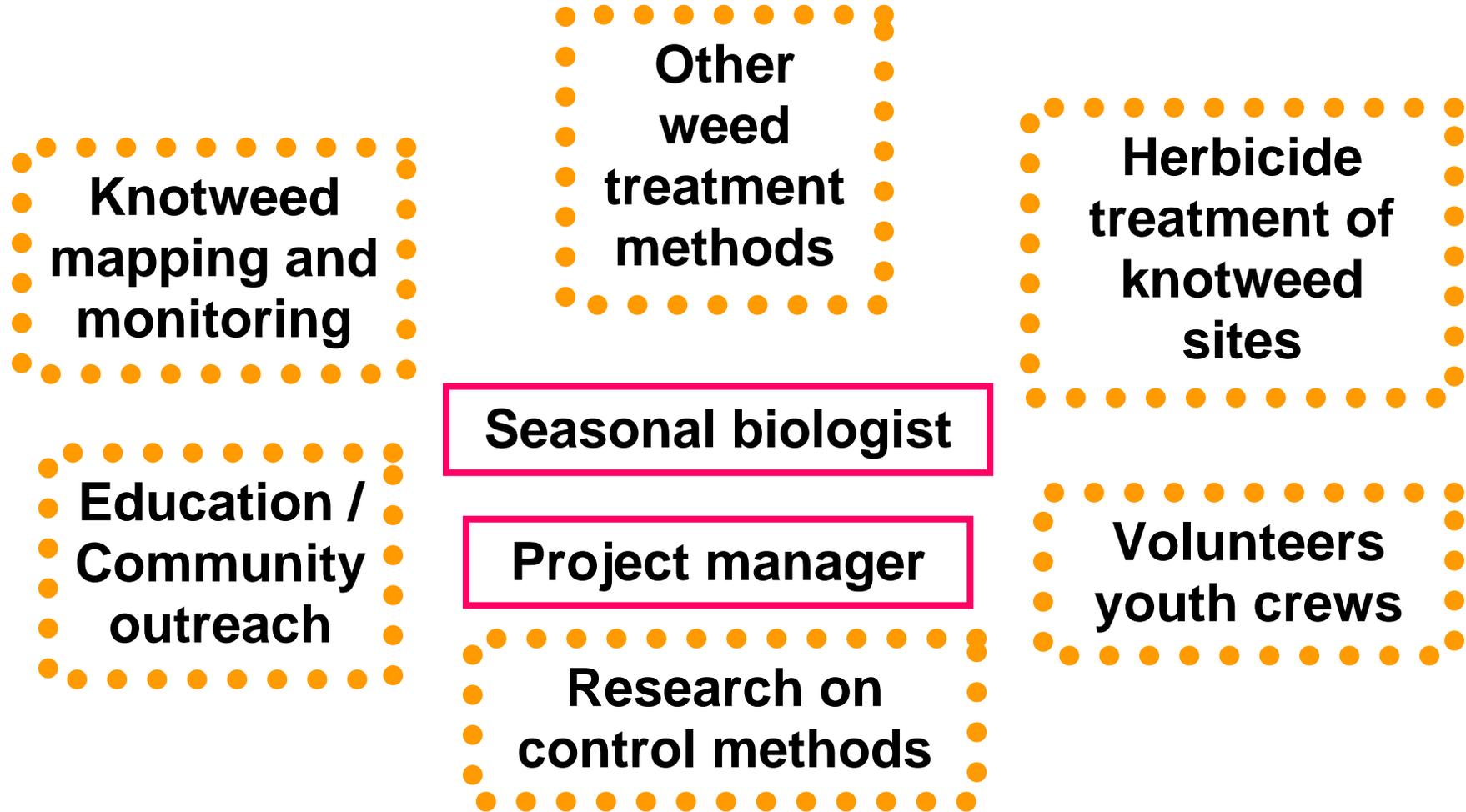


Appendix 3.0

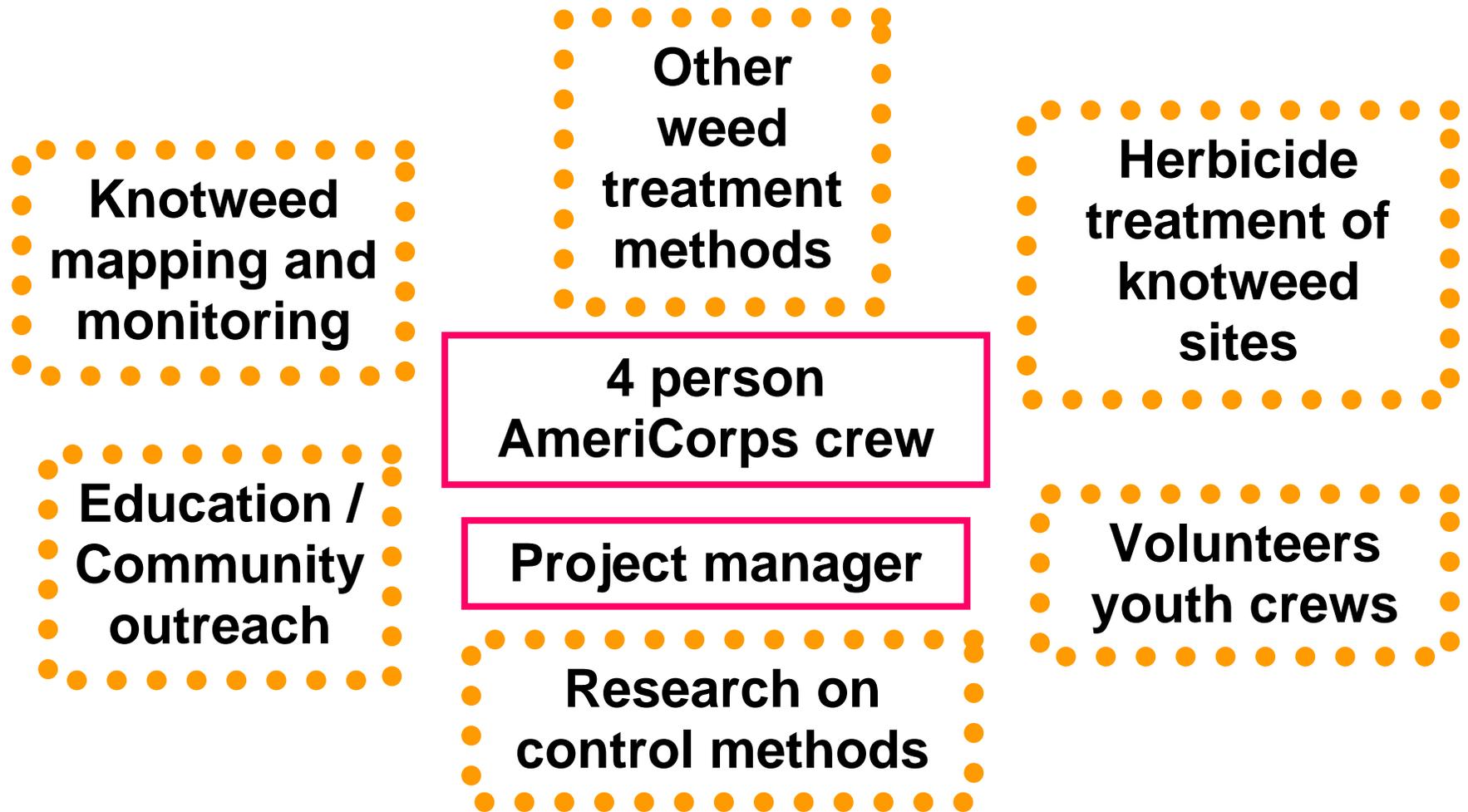
Sandy River Riparian Protection Project Structure March-December 2000



In 2000, we used a seasonal biologist to supervise the use of EnviroCorps teams (10 persons) and other volunteers. We found 10 person teams too large for almost all knotweed sites, too expensive to use daily and too large to effectively train to be independent. Finally having only 1 full-time person to lead volunteer events limited our ability to do outreach AND conduct the vital knotweed control work at dispersed sites.

Appendix 3.1

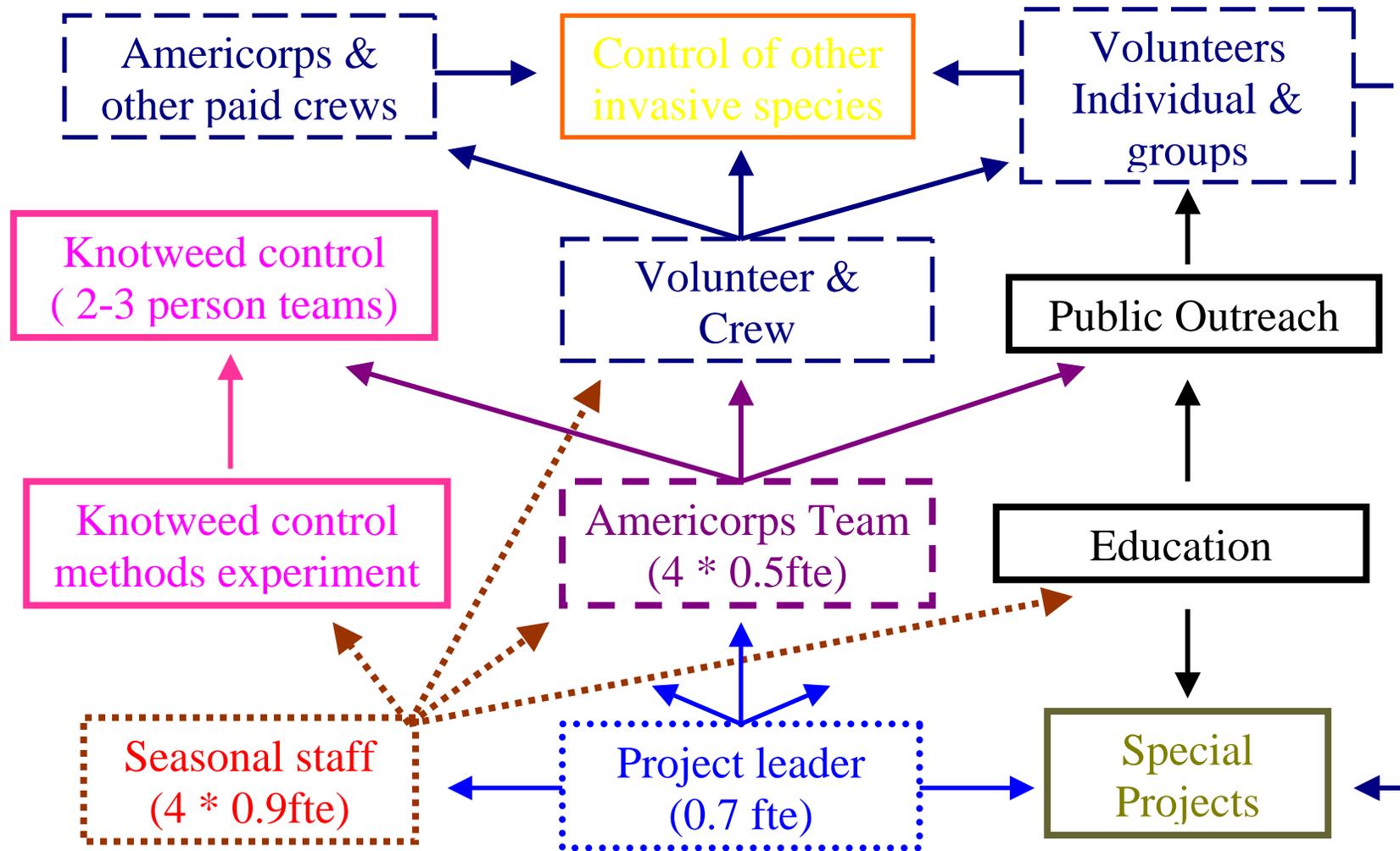
Sandy River Riparian Protection Project Structure February -December 2001



In 2001, we shifted to a full-time 4 person AmeriCorps team for conducting field work. A highly trained, permanent team has several advantages, including: making better use of matching funds, being more powerful, adaptable and independent, a better fit for treating dispersed and remote sites , and finally it increased by 250% our ability to lead volunteer events.

Appendix 3.2

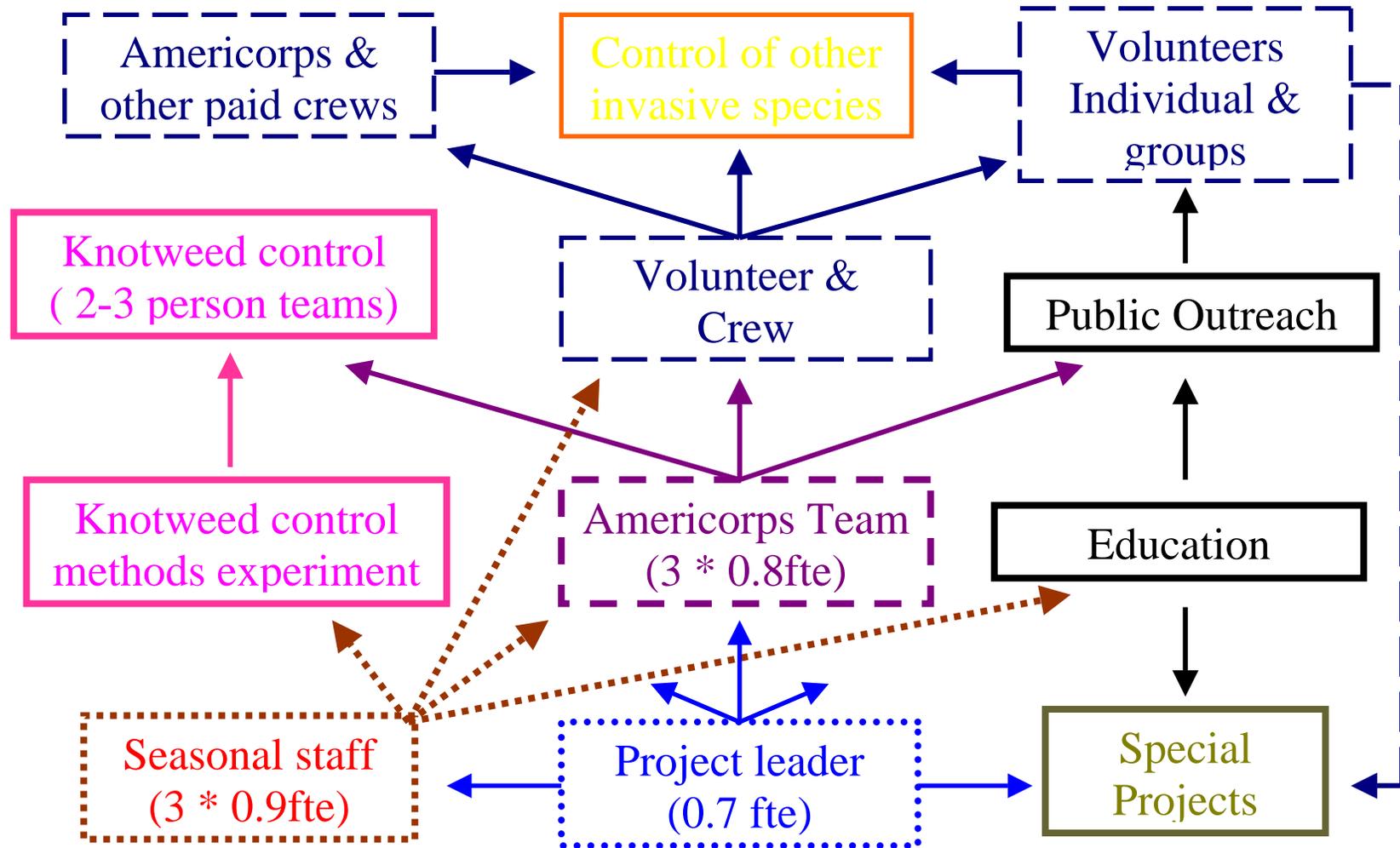
Sandy River Riparian Protection Project Structure March-December 2002



Project structure shows 5.2 FTE field staff from March-December. New AmeriCorps team provides 1.6 FTE during project period. Supporting 3.6 FTE TNC seasonal staff trained in 2001. This structure greatly enhances capacity to economically inventory, map and treat a very large number of dispersed sites during a limited season. It also allows for necessary expansion of the outreach program.

Appendix 3.3

Sandy River Riparian Protection Project Structure March-December 2003



Project structure shows 5.1 FTE field staff from March-December. New AmeriCorps team provides 2.4 FTE during project period, supporting 2.7 FTE TNC seasonal staff trained in 2001, 2002. This structure greatly enhances capacity to economically inventory, map and treat a very large number of dispersed sites during a limited season. It also allows for necessary expansion of the outreach program.